

"I DON'T BELIEVE IT!!"

Fall Sports Have Best Season Ever



Midd's Keith Brown (#40) fends off R.P.I. back with gentle push.

'72 EFFORT IS SOCCER'S FINEST

By JOHN WOODS

Amidst the rain and mud, Coach Thomas Lawson was smiling, as he watched the final moments of varsity soccer's victory over Plattsburgh. Smile he should as the 2-1 win gave the Panthers a final season's mark of nine wins, no losses, and one tie - the winningest soccer record in the school's history.

With victory assured, Lawson could afford to reflect back with satisfaction over a season which, while highly successful, was not without its tenuous moments. Early season victories over strong Springfield, Dartmouth, and Williams teams established Middlebury as a New England soccer power, while a disappointing scoreless tie with St. Michael's proved to be the only carbunkle on the Panther's undefeated record. Decisive victories over Norwich, Vermont, Trinity, and Union, teams hot after Midd's unbeaten skein, capped the season, while close contests against M.I.T. and Plattsburgh gave Coach Lawson more than his share of grey hairs. Moreover, the M.I.T. game was won in the second overtime.

A team grounded firmly in soccer fundamentals, the Panther booters relied heavily on a sharp passing game, while spectacular heading, offensively by Charlie Jackson and defensively by co-captain John Henry Carter, in particular, stunned spectators and opponents alike. Middlebury's offensive attack was paced by junior Brian Lewis' record 11 goals, followed closely by Charlie Jackson's total of 10 points. Quick and aggressive play in the wing positions by Brendon Buckley, Eric Shapiro, and Peter Colton added to Middlebury's scoring potential, as the Panthers totaled a staggering advantage in shots on goal of 289 to 113.

Middlebury's defense protected freshman goalie Dave Kynoski expertly, as he totaled 78 saves, compared with 165 for the opposing goal-tenders. Sophomore Dave Pentowski turned in consistently excellent performances in the backfield, as did freshman Kevin Hundley and co-

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FOOTBALL NOTCHES INCREDIBLE SEASON

By TOM RYAN

Mix a 2000 yard rushing offense which averaged a 35 stroke tally per game with a bulldog defense which allowed only 10 points per average show-down. Then, throw in a lot of mud, shake, and wallah! You have an undefeated Middlebury football team.

It's the first time in 36 years that the Panther gridders have successfully concocted such a delicious eight game recipe, and master chef John Anderson seems to have been the reason. Middlebury is the third team that Anderson has led to an undefeated season, and he believes that the Panthers per se, are one of the finest sports efforts with which he has ever been associated.

The key ingredients of the squad were a remarkably injury free season, the best defense the school has ever seen, and a well-balanced offense led by rushing ace Phil Pope. Panther mentor Anderson noted that the team's basic strength was the equilibrium of talent between the offense and defense.

The defense which is very young and will consequently be back in its entirety next year got increasingly stronger as the year progressed. And the pass defense which was particularly outstanding won a niche as fifth in the nation giving up only 60 yards per game.

Offensively, the team performed an about-face from last year's strategy. A year ago the Panthers solidly occupied the second position in the nation's yards gained passing per game, but this season witnessed a New England record for yards gained on the ground. The reasons for this reversal were two fold. The first comes from the coach: I prefer our new rushing attack because it assures better control of the ball and thereby helps the defense. The second comes from the armchair quarterbacks: Last year's aerial ace Peter Mackey was in a slump for most of the season. While Doug Cramphin commandeered the drive, the ball stayed on the ground; moving slowly but effectively, once Mackey again

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Football 8-0, Soccer 9-0-1

'A' and 'B' Field Hockey, 'B' Football Also Emerge Undefeated This Fall

In what has to be considered the most successful fall in Middlebury athletics, five intercollegiate teams combined for a truly stupendous 30-0-3 slate!

Such names as Pope, Cramphin, Barrington, and Mackey have repeatedly dotted sports pages representing John Anderson's football team; Lewis, Charlie and Andy Jackson, Pentowski, and Evans and Carter paved the way for the soccer team; Pritchard, Kuharich, and Chandler were the individual leaders of the frosh football team; Sue and Nancy Storer, Gary Wheeler, and Lynn Frye anchored the "A" field hockey team to still another near-perfect season; and last but not least, Captain Betsy Baetjer, Abbie Hilmer, and Susie Ebling propelled the "B" hockey squad to the fifth undefeated campaign.

But more than the few individuals named above, such remarkable seasons are truly engineered by comprehensive team efforts, perceptive coaching, and above all, a persistent will to win and an unfaltering pride. Speaking on behalf of the entire Campus staff and surely for the college community, the sports staff salutes athletic director Dick Colman, the coaching staffs and most importantly the athletes for an extraordinary fall.

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MUSICAL "MIRACLES" COMING TO MIDD

By BOB SHAW

Well it would seem that the MCAB (be it by some sort of miraculous engendering of musical consciousness or by sheer chance) is bringing us at long last some good music. After an interminable string of mediocre second rate bands (Boz Scaggs and Bottle Hill excepted) this year we're finally hitting the jackpot. First the great Doc Watson (if you missed him kick yourself) and coming December 1 Leo Kottke and John McLaughlin's Mahavishnu Orchestra. Leo is simply

about the best of the folk acoustic guitar virtuosos, McLaughlin the best of the electric jazz (his music transcends labels) guitarists. Only Larry Coryell is really close. Both are simply superb in concert. Kottke is well known for his amazing in-person raps about himself and his songs. And his "geese-fart" vocals aren't really that bad either. Mahavishnu is an incredibly powerful and tight band. Enough said — all you people that have been waiting for years for some good love music at Midd miss this at your own risk because if MCAB loses money on this one there may never be another chance.



Virtuoso guitarist Leo Kottke

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Applied Music Program Hits Sour Notes

BY LISA ZELLER

In spite of two new organs in the past three years (amounting to roughly \$100,000.00), and pianos in virtually every room in the Johnson Memorial Building except the lavatories, many students at Middlebury feel that the college does not give enough financial support to applied music under its present policies.

The cost of individual music instruction at Middlebury College, for both vocal and instrumental lessons, is at present \$105.00 per semester. This fee is in addition of the regular tuition charge of the college, and has been the cause of much controversy among the students, faculty and administration at Middlebury.

The curriculum of the music department emphasizes the history and analysis of music at present, disregarding almost completely applied music, or performance (although there is an extensive extra-curricular program). The study of voice or an instrument cannot be required to major in music because of the additional cost to the student. Although it would obviously be unfair to require an additional fee of the music major in order to graduate, many students feel that it is almost equally unreasonable for the school to award a degree in music to a student who is perhaps totally unable to apply or express what he has learned.

"The program for private music lessons is at present financially self-sustaining and made available to interested students as a service of the college," according to Dr. Emory Fanning, the acting chairman of the music department. The fee charged each student not only pays for the actual cost of the lessons, but also the large amount

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STUDENT FORUM NEWS

At the Student Forum meeting of November 5 a Finance Committee proposal was passed by a vote of 21-2-5. The proposal is an addition to Article IV, Section A, Part 6 of the College Handbook, and reads as follows:

"Profits accumulated through fund-raising activities by any organization which receives student activities fees may be used for any purpose subject to the following restrictions:

- 1) The purpose of such fund-raising must be clearly advertised in advance.
- 2) Said organizations may not initiate the expenditure for any activity whose profits will be used for direct or indirect contributions to a political campaign.
- 3) Such fund-raising cannot conflict with Article IV, section A, part 7 of the College Handbook."

At the Forum meeting of November 13, the Grievance Committee brought up the subject of rebates. To rectify an inequitable situation, two proposals were suggested:

- 1) "The Student Forum asks that all students be allowed a full rebate to eat in fraternities regardless of sex."

This was passed with 4 abstentions. A second proposal read:

- 2) "Additionally, that all students not on the meal plan receive the full rebate regardless of where they eat off campus."

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Announcements

SKI SCHOOL RIFLE CLUB

Registration for students planning to take ski lessons will be held on campus the first three days of the week following Thanksgiving recess. Ski School personnel will be available in the classroom at McCullough Gym from 9 a.m. to noon and 1-4 p.m. Monday through Wednesday, November 27 through November 29 to sell reduced rate ticket books for bus transportation to the Bowl.

There are various types of instructional programs including group lessons with Physical Education credit, private lessons, graduated length lessons with rental equipment for beginners, slalom classes. Complete information on the programs and prices will be available at the registration times above. Detailed information concerning the Physical Education credit program will be in student mailboxes prior to Thanksgiving.

Faculty and staff will receive information by mid-December on Ski School programs (including the Children's Ski School).

After three years of struggling, the Middlebury College Rifle Club has finally been organized. Practice is from 2-4 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays at the rifle range. The range is in the field house to your right and up the stairs after entering the rear door towards the locker rooms. All students and faculty are welcome.

SKI INSTRUCTOR JOBS

Ski Instructor jobs, both Alpine and Nordic, are available at the Middlebury College Snow Bowl Ski School for the 1972-73 season. All interested people please attend a meeting in the class room at McCullough Gym on Thursday, November 16 at 7:00 p.m. Complete information regarding application, training course, etc. will be available at this time.

MIDDLEBURY: A HISTORY OF THE TOWN

By LEE LUMPKIN

The territory which now constitutes the state of Vermont was settled rather lately when compared to other eastern states. Vermont was remote from the ocean and the French had controlled Lake Champlain from an early date, so the English settlers were hesitant to come to Vermont.

In 1741 Benning Wentworth was appointed governor of the province of New Hampshire, which encompassed the areas of modern-day Vermont and New Hampshire. It was his right to issue town charters, and the first town in Vermont to which he granted a charter was Bennington in 1749.

Until the French were driven out of the area, though, the British could not settle safely the area of western Vermont. When the French were expelled from the area in 1760, the area of western Vermont became a desirable area for settling, and in 1761 sixty charters were granted for towns in Vermont. Among these was the charter for Middlebury, dated November 2, 1761.

Middlebury was a desirable center for population for a couple of reasons: it was situated on the site of the biggest waterfall on Otter Creek and therefore was a source of water power, and the area was picturesque.

Although the charter was granted in 1761, the first land clearing was done in 1766 and the first permanent dwellings

were not built until 1773. By the beginning of the Revolutionary war there were more than 200 inhabitants in the town of Middlebury in the province of New Hampshire. Most of the people were engaged in farming.

The war totally interrupted the settlement of Middlebury. After being harassed by the British and Indians, the people of the town evacuated. In 1778 the British burned most of the town.

When the war was over, the people returned to rebuild the town. All through the 1780's the people rebuilt their old homes, and in 1785 the first mill, a saw mill, was put into operation by Abisha Washburn. In 1786 the first highway through the town was completed.

When Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, Middlebury's population was up to nearly 400. The next forty years showed a great amount of growth in the town. In 1800 there were 1263 people in the town and by 1830 there were nearly 3500 people living in Middlebury. The reason for this growth is simple - the Otter Creek waterfall was a great source of water power. There were many mills situated close to the falls and a great many sluices had been built for diverting some of the water to other mills away from the natural falls.

The inhabitants of Middlebury were rather well-educated on the whole and felt the need for some sort of higher

education when the town was still very small. It is for this reason that Middlebury College was founded on November 1, 1800. Classes were begun in November of 1800 and the first class graduated in 1802. This first class consisted of one man - Aaron Petty, who, needless to say, was the Valedictorian.

The college grew through the efforts of the townspeople, many of whom taught at the college. Distinguished graduates from institutions such as Yale and Harvard were brought in to teach during the first years of the college's existence.

The first permanent building on campus, Painter Hall, was built in 1816. Old Chapel was built in 1836 and Starr Hall was erected in 1860.

In 1800 a Female Seminary was also established in Middlebury under the leadership of Ida Strong. Emma Hart (who married in 1809 to become Emma Willard) took over leadership of the seminary in 1807. The school gained a good reputation for educating girls to become "proper young ladies" through the efforts of Mrs. Willard. She left the Seminary in 1818 to establish a female academy of her own. The female seminary was dissolved in 1883 when Middlebury College went coeducational.

The first church in the town was the Congregational Church, built between the years 1806 and 1809. Most of the original settlers of the town were Congregationalists, and the Congregational Society had formally existed since 1790.

The first bridge across Otter Creek near the waterfall at the site of the present bridge was built in 1799. Middlebury's first bank, the Bank of Middlebury, was established in 1806. The post office had been established in 1793.

A cotton factory was built on the north side of the town in 1811. It became very successful and profitable because of good management and availability of raw materials.

The earliest record of a general store came in May of 1827. In that month Sechariah Beckwith opened his store for the sale of dry goods, groceries and furniture.

The first fire prevention society was established in 1808, but this was discontinued after a few years. In 1845 a permanent fire station was established by act of the state legislature.

After the Civil War, the town of Middlebury no longer grew at so fast a rate as in earlier years. The importance of its mills was decreasing and because Middlebury was so far away from any large population centers it was not desirable for building or establishing large companies.

There are about 6500 people living in the town now, making it the thirteenth largest in the state and the largest in Addison County. Since the town supports what is perhaps Vermont's most prestigious educational institution, it still maintains some statewide importance.

Impressions of the Women's Festival

By CAROL MILLER

The Middlebury Women's Union sponsored two interesting events on Friday, November 10. The atmospheres and purposes of the two were very different, and I had mixed reactions to each one.

At 4 p.m. there was a panel discussion on childrearing. I am reluctant to admit it, but I was surprised at the large number of people who showed up. Somehow I did not expect that many people to be interested, both male and female. I want to this discussion with many misgivings, and a certain amount of prejudice. While I agree strongly with the Women's Liberation Movement on a number of issues, I have generally found discussions, meetings and speeches to be filled with meaningless rhetoric and to be a waste of time. Although there was the usual amount of rhetoric and the meeting was not terribly informative, I did not think I was wasting my time.

The panel consisted of two men, two women and a woman moderator. The common factor among them was parenthood. Ruth Barenbaum opened the discussion with a list of what little girls and little boys are made of and several quotes. This led to a short debate on the effect of conditioning in early childhood. The general conclusion was that most of the differences between the sexes in terms of activity and temperament are due to conditioning influences in early life. Following this was an opinion that there is too much emphasis placed on societal pressures and a suggestion that the panelists deal with the question on a smaller scale.

The next point, raised by one of the men, was that one should not be con-

sidering characteristics correct for girls and different correct ones correct for boys, but "traits proper for people." I think I was more impressed with this idea than most of the others in the audience. Then the inevitable question of the validity of biological testing to ascertain inherent sexual differences was brought up. To no one's surprise there was no ready answer to this, but there was much discussion about the use of the results of such testing.

By this time, much of the original enthusiasm had been lost and one man in the audience stood up and spoke strongly about setting aside the problems of semantics, which invariably hinder events of this type, and dealing with the issue at hand—that of the plight of women. A smattering of applause indicated that the majority agreed with him and the discussion continued accordingly.

During talk of how most parents perpetuate societal prejudices in raising their children, this crucial point was made: One of a parent's primary responsibilities to his child is to prepare him to fit in. A parent must help his child learn to cope with external pressures. In doing this, one is necessarily conforming to a certain extent to the society at large. It's hard to know, if one decides to buck the current attitudes completely, whether a child can be raised who will be happy, satisfied with himself, and productive in any way.

Two other essential ideas were discussed before I left. Most importantly, it was decided that the role of men in today's society is no less restricted and

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The picturesque exterior of a legend.

AT THE FOXTROT FOLLIES

By EILEEN ROCKEFELLER

For those unfortunate souls not able to witness the Parent's Weekend dance, this brief account will attempt to recapture the highlights. It was most definitely a "sound investment" and the few daring young couples who competed with parents found that "Moon River" waltzes and jitter bug whirls were not as easy as they used to be.

Visions of dancing class nightmares clouded my head as my partner and I tried to resuscitate our own amnesiac feet. In a moment of weakness I asked a nimble-footed parent how he kept such good control. To my great surprise and horror he claimed it was all improvisation. Thus, we attempted imitation and in the midst of our new sprung enthusiasm whirled right into a very sedate pair, causing them a quick readjustment of feet. Turning to apologize, we just barely avoided the side swipe of an equally rusty couple whose "washing machine" had propelled into a

tornado. I couldn't help reminiscing over 6th grade dodge ball days.

In short, things certainly were cozy down there and the feeling of intimacy increased as the night wore on. The image was rather like that seen through a periscope. Everywhere you looked (up, down, sideways) people blurred the picture. In fact, if it weren't for the stage band, a normally claustrophobic person would no doubt have felt like an elephant in a bird cage. The music was so exuberant though that all became totally absorbed in following the beat. Well, all except us rock agers who were busy concentrating on our parents' feet! There was no doubt they were more attuned to the music but our own rustiness did not detract from bizarre extemporization.

The night was enjoyed by all, whether dancing, playing or safely watching. So for those then otherwise occupied don't let your feet drag neglected. Give them a change of beat with the "Sound Investment" next time around.



The Sound Investment

No More Excuses... Just Give Us An ALIBI

By MARCY LARMON

To Freshmen it is a legend. To Upperclassmen it was once a second home, a mail drop, a place where parents called first to locate their sons and daughters, where the atmosphere was casually crazy and you could be sure of seeing people you knew any time you dropped in for some 25¢ beer.

That's right - The Alibi. Although it hasn't opened since last March nobody at Middlebury has forgotten it. A special mood made the Alibi the most popular student hang-out on campus or in town, and ever since the problems last spring rumors have flown about both its reopening and its closing.

Well, there's good news for all the Alibi cultists at last, because owners Michael Weiner and Craig Morten are definitely reopening this winter. In fact, work begins this week on the building that has caused many of their problems. The back one-third of the structure has been deemed unsound and will be rebuilt by adding buttresses and steel beams.

Hopefully the actual construction should take six weeks, but Michael Weiner, noting that nothing has gone as hoped since last March, projected the probable opening in about eight weeks, or early January. Along with structural improvements plans include painting the building to match the neighboring Frog Hollow Craft Center. Moreover, Alibi owners are purchasing the entire building in which they previously leased space and have made plans to eventually expand into the upstairs rooms now housing a bowling alley and a pool hall.

The Alibi's problems began on March 25 when the Middlebury Board of Selectmen suspended its liquor license for fifteen days. Reasons cited for the suspension were seven violations of the State Liquor Control Laws.

The first indication of such action was given at the March 20 selectmen's meeting, when Police Chief Robert Van Ness recommended the revocation of the Alibi's license because of complaints of breaches of the peace. Alibi owners agreed to hire a uniformed policeman as requested.

Michael Weiner admitted that they had had problems with fights, "perhaps nine in the past year." "It was never the college kids, who we prefer, or the younger local guys. But sometimes some of the older guys - the same few troublemakers - would start something. I'm no fighter - I didn't know how to handle them. We were happy to hire a policeman, we should have thought of it ourselves."

However, all attempts to locate someone from any of the surrounding localities before that Friday were unsuccessful, so Town officials suspended their license for fifteen days. Reasons given in the order did not mention lack of a police officer but only the seven violations of state liquor laws, which Weiner claims he had not been aware of before the Board's action.

Their February inspection had been, Weiner said, "our best ever," but after the March inspection a fire inspection was recommended. This fire inspection, by eight men including all four state fire inspectors and four town officials, turned up several minor fire violations which could be easily remedied. However, the building was judged to be structurally unsafe. Robert Iverson, Public Safety Board, left any decision as to the closing of the Alibi to the Board of Selectmen.

The Board made no further move after the fifteen day suspension passed because the owners have not attempted to reopen. Weiner feels confident that any effort to reopen before completion of repairs to the building would be met by action from the town. When they do reopen the police officer will probably be present, and a limit of 101 people imposed by the inspection will change the familiar appearance even more than the paint job. The plan to expand upstairs, however, should increase the capacity.

So, barring any more bad luck - it seems the Alibi has had more than its share - you can begin to make plans to meet your friends over a glass of cheap beer after Christmas vacation, and Freshmen can find out what all the talk's been about.

festival...

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frustrating than that of women. It was thought that both men and women should have the same wide variety of options and rights available in any society.

The last observation was a sad but true commentary on our present society. The huge emphasis placed on material productivity reinforces the stereotypic male-female roles, for the male is capable of being a better wage-earner. The society makes no compensation for human development and to change the status of women, some basic structural changes are needed. We may not be able to achieve anything on a small-scale, individual basis.

One thing that disturbed me during this discussion was a small group of people who seemed intent on creating a hostile, polarized atmosphere. They were not really listening to other speakers and appeared to be consciously misinterpreting ideas with the result of antagonizing their opponents, and failing to convince anyone of their own views. On the whole, though, it was a worthwhile session.

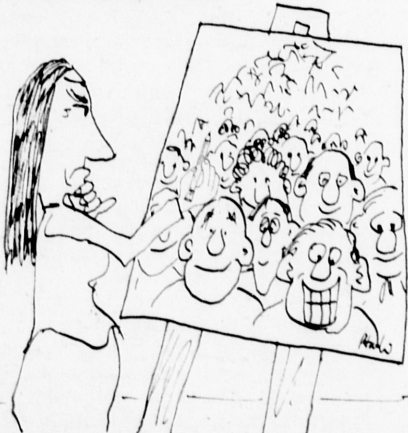
On Friday night there was a dance in McCullough Gym featuring a women's rock group, "Sweet Jenny Grit". Most students did not seem to recognize this as a festival event and reacted to it just as they would to any other Middlebury dance.

What struck me most was the ironic masculinity in the appearance and style of the group. Musically they were probably better than most of the groups that have performed for dances here. I wondered, though, why and if these women felt they had to appear masculine in order to compete in a profession that is predominantly controlled by men. It seemed to me as if they were defeating their own purpose.

Nina Sapiyevski: Mixed Reactions

By BOB SHAW

Nina Sapiyevski played Thursday and my feelings were very mixed. She opened with the Bach Tocatta in D Major and it was frankly rather incoherent till very near the end. The piece demands a great deal of technique and a very firm grasp of the form of the piece—there are a great many sections. Ms. Sapiyevski had the technique but I felt that the piece escaped her and indeed suffered at the hands (so to speak) of her technical ability. She played next three of the Debussy Images which were quite lovely. She did a good job with these — no real complaints except that the entire dynamic level could have been lower. Next came intermission and then the Chopin Sonata in B minor Opus 58. Technically the playing was quite good — dynamics were fine, wonderful contrasts, good tone shifts, but it just didn't make it. It felt very forced and mannered — everything was overdone without the emotional commitment to make it work. The audience in general didn't seem to agree as they called Ms. Sapiyevski back for two encores — the first a well played modern piece (Shoenberg?), the second a flashy 19th century arpeggio thing.



Last Thursday's Pianist drew a large crowd



By TOM PLUMB

On November 7, many environmental referendums were voted on in New England and across the country. In Colorado voters cut off funds for the 1976 Winter Olympics because of its possible effects on the state treasury and countryside. \$1.9 million had already been spent but this vote froze further funding, sending the games elsewhere.

After New York voted 2-1 in favor of a \$1.16 billion bond issue for cleaner air and water, State Environmental Conservation Commissioner Henry Diamond called the vote "a clear signal to public officials in New York and across the country that environmental quality is a high priority with the American voter even when his pocketbook is at stake."

Massachusetts approved by 700,000 votes a referendum allowing land used for farming and horticultural purposes to be assessed at less than its full market value for taxation purposes.

Colchester, Vt. defeated a referendum aimed at stopping the practice of abortions at the Vermont Women's Health Center there. The advisory referendum asked if selectmen should pass an ordinance prohibiting abortion in the town except within a licensed medical facility. The state does not license any clinics so the referendum was misleading and unenforceable if passed. Residents voted 1486-1423 against the referendum.

E.Q. On Campus

Rome wasn't built in a day and neither will our bike shelters be. The Business Manager, however, has assured E.Q. that work is being done on them one at a time with the ones in Hepburn and Allen among the first.

The Environmental Responsibility Working Group of the Student Forum is working on having the college purchase living (instead of dead) Christmas trees

for the dorms and dining units this year. These trees, if bought, will be set outside to lie dormant until Spring, at which time they will be planted. E.Q. encourages everyone to spend a few dollars more this Christmas for a live tree. Remember, if you do, to keep it watered and indoors for no more than two weeks. If it is kept inside for any longer it will have a much harder time surviving. If you live in a warm winter climate, plant it immediately after Christmas. If you live in a cold climate put it in a bucket of some kind, water it once, let it sit outside until spring, and then plant it when it gets warm. If you do not need a new tree then offer it to a friend or the state.

If you are looking for a way home this Thanksgiving, why not give Amtrak a try? If you want to go north the train from Essex Junction leaves at 6:52 a.m. and stops in St. Albans and St. Lambert before arriving in Montreal at 9:40 a.m. If you're going south the train from White River Junction leaves on its 484-mile trip to Washington, D.C. at 12:23 a.m. and arrives in Bellows Falls at 1:30 a.m.; Brattleboro, 2:30 a.m.; Springfield, 4:25; Hartford, 5:03; Meriden (a flag stop), 5:24; New Haven, Ct., 5:50; Penn Station, N.Y., 7:33 (1/2 hour stop); Newark, N.J., 8:15; Trenton, N.J., 9:00; North Philadelphia, 9:29; Philadelphia (30th street station), 9:40; Wilmington, Del., 10:07; Baltimore, Md. (Penn Station), 11:19; and Washington, D.C., noon. To travel from White River Junction to New York City costs \$12.00, to Philadelphia, \$15.50, and to Washington, D.C. \$21.40. For more information see the E.Q. bulletin board in Proctor or call your local travel agent.

On December 4 don't miss hearing Stanley Bulpitt, Municipal Composter of Darien, Ct., speak on municipal composting and its potential in Vermont. If you don't know what composting is come and find out. He will speak at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

student forum news...

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Due to much discussion, this was tabled and a temporary working group established under the direction of Keith Oberg to further investigate the situation.

Carolyn Leggett of the Athletic Policy Committee reported on the possibilities of lowering the price of admission to college athletic games. This would generate more interest in college athletics within the community, and make it economically feasible for more Middlebury residents to attend. A suggestion was to charge students a 25¢ admission, thus enabling the college to lower the price of a general admission ticket. The rationale behind charging a student entrance fee is that at present all athletic events are free while other student activities usually charge admission. Carolyn also extended an invitation to anyone interested to join this committee. It currently consists of five women.

Frank Pallone raised the question of student representation at divisional meetings. A committee was created to send students to each of these meetings: Social Sciences, Humanities, Foreign Languages and Natural Sciences.

The Environmental Responsibility Working Group, represented by Tom Plumb, submitted a proposal regarding Christmas trees. It was discovered that the current practice of the college is to buy cut trees from town and throw them out after Christmas. To rectify this situation, the following proposal was passed:

"The Student Forum recommends that the college purchase live Christmas trees instead of cut ones, to be planted on campus the following spring."

VITAMAN

What is a food with plenty of protein, a lot of B vitamins, and many minerals? The answer is brown rice.

What is a food with less protein, 1/4 of the calcium, 70% fewer minerals, 1/2 the riboflavin, and over 1/3 less niacin? That answer is white rice.

The difference between the two is easy to explain. All rice is originally brown. After harvesting foreign matter around the kernel and the chaff are removed. That is brown rice.

With white rice, the process does not end right there. The brown bran coat, very high in protein and minerals, is removed, leaving a white kernel. After processing, the kernel is coated with glucose and talc powder to make it seem even more appealing. Often artificial vitamins are added to "enrich" it.

Why Organic is Better

Rice growers who practice the usual, chemical agriculture use tremendous amounts of chemicals. Chemicals are used "to prevent seedling diseases and to control weed, algae, mosquitoes, and other insects. To keep the soil alive after all this exposure, more chemicals are used. The bombardment of dangerous additives continues even after harvesting. At the mill the rice is fumigated twice — once to promote longer and easier storage, and again after milling to insure longer shelf-life in the store." (Organic Food Marketing, Nov. '72)

Organic rice costs more because yields are lower and chemical shortcuts are not taken.

Much of the American diet is refined. Fiber and B vitamins are often removed. It would do us all good to eat brown rice.

At Middlebury College, brown rice is rarely served. One night brown rice was

PICTURE THIS:

Photo Store & Gallery To Open

By MERYL SIEGMAN

When you hear the name "Middlebury Darkroom," don't confuse it with the building behind Hillcrest where students develop their pictures. The Middlebury Darkroom is a camera store and photo gallery soon to be opened on Main Street by David and Susan Werle.

The Werles have lots of plans for the Darkroom. As of their official store opening on Saturday, December 2, they'll be selling camera equipment and darkroom supplies (for which students will be eligible for a discount), and they'll be doing photo developing and finishing. They'll also specialize in "unusual portraits" and courses in basic black and white photography and darkroom techniques will be offered.

The Middlebury Darkroom Gallery opens officially on Friday evening, December 1. The first exhibition will display the works of St. George Tucker Ransom. Other exhibits will include local photographs, and the entries of a soon-to-be-held photography contest.

The Werles want to make the Darkroom the photographic center of Middlebury, so that "everything to do with photography will be happening here." Why did they pick Middlebury? When visiting in July during the Frog Hollow art show, they realized how much interest there was in art in Middlebury. Even kids had hung their drawings on fences in town. The Werles decided that Middlebury would be a "good place to get people interested in another form of art: photography."

So if you're interested in photography, want to learn something about it, or even if you're just walking through town on a cold day and want a warm, quiet spot to look at photographs, visit the Middlebury Darkroom.

on the menu but not served. Upon inquiry as to why this is, the cook replied, "I have nothing against it, but I hate to cook the shit."

It would be wise to forget our notion of beautiful, enriched white foods, and go back to the original stuff, of which brown rice is a part.

Brown Rice Salad (a la Kinderhrer)

1 cup brown rice
6 tablespoons oil
3 tablespoons vinegar
salt and paprika
1/2 teaspoon dried tarragon
1/4 cup chopped parsley
1/4 cup finely chopped onion
1/4 cup chopped chives (optional)
1/2 cup cooked green peas or string beans
Cook rice until just tender. While still hot, add oil, vinegar, salt, paprika, and tarragon to taste. Cool. Add remaining vegetables and mix well. Chill. Serve with tomatoes and olives.

FLASH!

President Nixon today announced the appointment of General John Lavelle as military governor of the territory of Massachusetts during its political reconstruction. Nixon stated, "We can only interpret the Massachusetts vote as an act of secession." The Republican angel of death is expected to start "weeding out the unfaithful" tonight.

Meanwhile, it was also announced that the District of Columbia will be leveled and a plantation will be established in its place.

ONE NOVEL IN THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN

By DOUGLAS ROOKS

August 1914, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn; translated by Michael Glenny; Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, New York; 622 pp., \$10.00.

It has been less than ten years since Alexander Solzhenitsyn was introduced to western readers with the publication of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. Yet in a relatively brief time he has gained a reputation as one of the world's greatest living novelists, and Russia's finest living writer. Hence any new work by him would have been met with great popular and critical interest.

This is especially true with *August 1914*, for with it he begins a planned series of novels. He states in the forward: "This book comprises only the first part, or fascicle, of a work in many parts...The whole work, however, may take as long as twenty years, and probably I will not live to finish it."

Elsewhere, he relates that he has been thinking about the work since 1936, as the task to which he would devote his life. In a sense, then, his previous books have formed a prelude to an account of the crucial years in twentieth-century Russian history.

August 1914 is a long novel, but, as the author is careful to point out, cannot be regarded as "complete." To be sure, its main subject, the battle of Tannenberg, is wrapped-up and laid to rest, but much of the rest of the novel is clearly groundwork for what is to follow. Even several of the soldiers and officers of the battle seem destined for future action. While this raises the possibility of much intriguing speculation, it also presents difficulties in considering the work; nevertheless, many of Solzhenitsyn's ideas are already clear.

He is the first to note that rewriting history in the form of a novel poses considerable difficulties for the writer; like the modern realist, he tries to make his account "truer" than what actually happened. As such it is not essential for the writer to propose a general view of history, but Solzhenitsyn does this anyway.

Solzhenitsyn and Tolstoy

Comparisons of Solzhenitsyn and Tolstoy have been frequent in the past, and are likely to increase with this novel. Indeed, they are almost inescapable. For in considering Solzhenitsyn's view of history, one thinks of Tolstoy's; in this comparison, at the least, Solzhenitsyn comes out far ahead. Tolstoy finished *War and Peace* and then appended two dull and wrongheaded essays of history. Solzhenitsyn more wisely offers his views as part of the book.

Tolstoy's military hero is Kutuzov, the plodding yet determined general who eventually defeats Napoleon in 1812. He fits well into Tolstoy's theory of the irrational causes of history, in which generals and statesmen have but little to do in determining the course of events. The best commander, thus, is the one who refuses to be caught in these events.

Solzhenitsyn will have none of this. Although he agrees with Tolstoy on the irrational nature of historical causes, he argues strongly that it is the commanders who make the difference: that the reason the Russians lost at Tannenberg was its decrepit and incompetent general staff.

Curiously, the ostensible hero (or, more properly, victim) of the battle is Samsonov, a commander who is much like Kutuzov. Then again, perhaps this is the reason for his failure. He is thrust into his command post only days before the army is scheduled to advance, and has no time to prepare himself for the assignment. He would also rather be elsewhere; modern warfare seems to bewilder him. Thus when the Second Army begins to collapse, he abandons his headquarters and rides off to lead his troops; but it is already too late. Samsonov is deeply religious and traditional, and in this he is like Kutuzov. This is hardly a complete picture, however, and he will be discussed later in reference to the battle.

Solzhenitsyn shares more with Tolstoy than his concern for history. The general tone and grand scale of their writing is greatly similar; hence the reader has an uncanny sensation when, near the beginning, a young student visits "the great man" on his country estate, who turns out to be Tolstoy himself. The treatment of him cannot be termed sympathetic, yet it is an understanding one. Tolstoy's views changed quite markedly after he wrote *War and Peace*, and his outlook is aptly summed up when Solzhenitsyn has him say, "How can you enjoy lining up words in ranks like soldiers according to their sounds? Childish nonsense! It's unnatural...There's a lot of poetry written nowadays, but there's not a scrap of good in any of it." Solzhenitsyn treats Tolstoy at a respectful, if skeptical, distance. Tolstoy stands behind this work, inevitably, but not necessarily above it.

The Historical Novel

The term "historical novel" is a deceptive and somewhat contradictory one. The novelist is not writing history, but using history for his purposes, and

must achieve a synthesis of fictional and historical characters who form a believable whole. Solzhenitsyn uses a great number of historical characters, with all the generals being based on their historical examples.

His major creation, Colonel Vorotyntsev, becomes the book's real hero, it can be said to have one. Vorotyntsev is the witness of most of the action occurring during the battle, and it is he who finally renders the author's judgement on the general staff in the novel's impressive final scene. He is an addition to history; actual deviations from it must have their justification, if we are to accept the term "historical" as an applicable test.

One example of this is the account of how Grand-Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief, chose the site of his headquarters. Upon arriving at the little town of



Baranovich, he noticed that the town church was dedicated to St. Nikolai Kochan, his own patron saint, and further, that he had arrived close to July 27, his name day. By these favorable omens the Grand-Duke established his general headquarters. Actually, or historically, the site was chosen because it was at a major railway junction, but in giving the account he does, Solzhenitsyn tells us much about the Grand-Duke. The fictional account gives us a better grasp of what was happening than a chronicle would; it is this that is the novel's main purpose.

Fervent Nationalism

Inextricably bound up with the work is Solzhenitsyn's idea, and ideal, of Russia. Despite his differences with the Soviet regime, he is a fervent nationalist; he believes in Russia, and presides over the agony of her history in a way that no one but a Russian could. One could hardly imagine a writer of another nationality attempting a novel on such an epic scale, but, just as their history has been titanic, Russian novelists have written monumentally. Tolstoy and Dostoevsky are prime examples.

In examining Russia, Solzhenitsyn concludes that neither Tsarism nor Communism is what was needed; or, if this appear too drastic, that revolution was not what was required. The most sympathetically

future volumes, since no attempt is made (as Solzhenitsyn states) to develop these characters fully.

A military scientist would at once be delighted with Solzhenitsyn's treatment of the battle. He has a firm grasp of strategy and tactics, and is able to say, with the precision of a military historian, what went wrong, where, and why. Much effort is devoted to describing troop movements, army communications, and staff meetings, and we could hardly want a fuller description of the battle in this respect. But novels are written in terms of men, so even on a modern, mechanized battlefield it is the human element that predominates.

Samsonov is the first military figure described, and at once we can see that he is a solid, but flawed general. He is not really equipped for the situation in which he finds himself, and is thus doomed. He is a simple man who dislikes being cooped up with a telegraph line when he could be out leading his troops. He finds that he cannot keep his head clear enough to battle with a worthless staff of subordinate officers, and cannot assess the situation fast enough to convince the slow-witted overall commander, Zhilinsky, to make the proper moves to avert defeat.

Samsonov can be seen as the only fully developed major character, since in the retreat he can no longer face his men or himself, and commits suicide. One feels a profound sympathy at his final collapse: "He was no longer surrounded by an earthly foe, no longer threatened; he had risen above all such perils...perhaps outwardly he had done things which were wrong by the petty canons of strategy and tactics, but from his point of view, what he had done had been profoundly right."

Vorotyntsev is in part a device of the author; he is the prism through which the events of the battle are refracted. He is also the model of what Solzhenitsyn believes the Russian generals should be like—devoted to modern techniques, able to see armies in units larger than regiments, and forgetful enough of self so that he is not constantly covering his tracks to avoid reprimand if defeat comes.

A lesser character might bow under the strain, but Vorotyntsev does not. He emerges as an individual with dreams and desires, and, though dismissed from his post at the book's conclusion because of his public and uncompromising criticism of Zhilinsky at a general staff meeting, he seems likely to continue to play a major part.

Brave Soldiers vs. Stupid Commanders

If the intricate action of the battle of Tannenberg is to be summarized from the Russian side, it would have to be as a terrible and immense contrast between the bravery of the soldiers and the stupidity of their commanders. Incredibly courageous exploits, such as regiments holding on until death though hopelessly outmanned and being shelled to pieces, are juxtaposed with accounts of their generals issuing orders, to which they march, then countermarch, then come to rest in a hopelessly exposed position. All this is conveyed with bitter irony, striking at everyone from the northwestern commander Zhilinsky ("the living corpse") to the bumbling regimental commanders.

The commanders are so out of touch with the situation that, just as the battle is being hopelessly lost, Czar Nicholas can issue a command reading: "I have ordered the Grand-Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich to open up the road to Berlin as quickly as possible and at all costs...Above all, our aim must be the destruction of the German army."

"This book comprises only the first part, or fascicle, of a work in many parts...The whole work, however, may take as long as twenty years, and probably I will not live to finish it."

presented characters are all deeply patriotic: Samsonov, Vorotyntsev, and Blagodaryov, the only peasant whose character is sharply defined. Solzhenitsyn for the most part avoids romanticizing the peasants, but does so a little with this orderly to Colonel Vorotyntsev.

The novel is wholly Russian in outlook (only in a few short passages are things seen from the German view), so it would be futile to attempt a full discussion of the importance of nationality to the book; but one general's comment to his troops will serve to represent the Russian view: "Well, then—pray! The enemy will start bombarding us in the morning—so if I were you, I should pray!"

Emphasis on the Military

The military aspects of this volume predominate over the civilian ones; only at the beginning and near the end is life away from the army camps presented. Further, the civilian scenes are mostly preparation for

Historical Analysis

Tannenberg began with a Russian advance across the southern border of East Prussia. Two Russian armies, the First and Second, were led by Remmenkampf and Samsonov against the German Eighth Army. The two Russian armies were supposed to make a coordinated advance, but a gap opened between them because Remmenkampf was given a head-start. He made contact with the enemy first, winning a minor engagement, but then refused to pursue and lost contact. In a daring maneuver, the Germans shifted their entire force against Samsonov, assuming that Remmenkampf would do nothing; he obliged. Led by the impetuous Von Francois, the Germans turned both of Samsonov's flanks, and eventually surrounded and trapped his center, which, again ironically, had fought hardest and most successfully and was most exposed

continued on p. 15

EDITORIAL

the middlebury campus

An article appeared in the November 9 *Addison County Independent* concerning the Community Council's freezing of the Middlebury College Republican Assembly funds. Needless to say, the information seems biased towards the cause of the "persecuted" MCRA.

The Subcommittee of the Community Council, which consists of its student members, agreed on October 30 after a discussion with the MCRA that the Republican student organization had used its funds in an unethical way by supporting the off-campus distribution of a newspaper which was partially financed by the Student Activities Fee. The "radical dominated" Subcommittee then voted to temporarily cut off the funding of the MCRA organization. The entire Community Council later stood behind the Subcommittee's decision.

Although neither the Subcommittee nor the Council itself is a legislative body, they do have jurisdiction over the student organizations. Several Deans (Mrs. Wonnacott, Mr. O'Brian, and Mr. McKinney), respected faculty members, and elected students sit on this committee; their decision was not an "attack" as the *Addison County Independent* claims, but rather a logical penalty based on the rules as they are defined in the College Handbook.

The MCRA contended however in a retaliatory pamphlet entitled "Our Position—The Truth" that they acted in "good faith"; they emphasized that they *felt* that they had justification for distributing 200 newspapers to the Vermont Republican Assembly and in printing up an anonymous pamphlet for distribution on campus. All the same, they acted without the supervision and knowledge of the Financial Committee; these actions, while they can be interpreted as going along with the purposes of the MCRA, seemed to the Council to go past the boundaries set up for student organizations. The *Independent* fails to make clear why the college and the Council would be wrong, while the MCRA pamphlet emphasizes that the organization *felt* it was right—it appears that they "assumed" too much.

This whole incident raises many interesting questions, one being the nature of the ambiguous relationship between the VRA, a state-wide organization, and the MCRA, a Middlebury student organization. Why did the article in the *Independent* base its information on remarks made by Bill Wood, a Middlebury student who is the president of the VRA, but who is not a member of the MCRA? Is the MCRA merely concerned with assuring that the "Republican viewpoint" be heard on campus? While there is a acknowledged need for a Republican organization on campus, it must be remembered that the MCRA is a *student* organization. The college government and administration interpreted the actions of the MCRA to be not in accord with the established definitions of a student organization. The penalty is fair—the MCRA should start receiving funds again during Winter Term, and at that time will be able to resume activities. Perhaps the organization should reorganize itself and should reexamine its goals so that it may function more realistically within the framework of the entire group of student organizations.

RAV



Abernethy lecturer Richard Wilbur reading his poetry

POET RICHARD WILBUR "I Meant To Write It That Way"

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Richard Wilbur, Professor of English at Wesleyan, read selections from his poetry to a packed auditorium of students and faculty November 8 as this year's Abernethy Lecturer.

Reading in even sonorous tones, Wilbur, 51, deals thematically with the opposing claims of the actual and ideal worlds on man in his poems.

In "Merlin Enthralled", Wilbur told how the sorcerer Merlin, whom he called "the imagination of the Round Table," was "taken out of the world" by "something he himself had created."

"Running", a three-part poem, was written to "show the inevitable going-awayness of and fraying of everything." It depicted the poet at three stages of his life—as a boisterous, playful lad of twelve; as a young father watching a marathon race in Boston with his children; and finally, as himself at present, "still...part of that great going, though I stroll now." The poem ends rather abruptly. Wilbur explained the ending this way: "When my students tell me 'that's an awful ending you wrote,' I tell them, 'I meant to write it that way.'"

In the longest poem of the evening, "Walking to Sleep," Wilbur spoke of two approaches to curing insomnia. In the first part, the poem bids the insomniac to picture in his mind dismal, lifeless, scenes—to "revoke all trees," "avoid the pleasant room," and to see "attics full of glassy taxidermy."

"The kind assassin dream," the insomniac hears, "will blow your brains out." This first plan failing, the insomniac is told to "be lead past honeyed meadows" until he finds the god Vishnu dreaming in the forest, sleeping the most peaceful sleep possible. "How you get to sleep," Wilbur said, "has something to do with how you live."

On a lighter note, Wilbur read some selections from a book of children's verses to be published next spring by Harcourt Brace. Although he mused that it might "sink like a stone," the enthusiastic audience response seemed to belie that. Entitled *Opposites*, the book is a collection of poems examining the many-sided ways in which things may be observed. Lines like "Bald heads on men are very fine/ Particularly when they shine" and "What is the opposite of riot/ It's lots of people keeping quiet" convulsed the crowd with laughter.

Richard Wilbur, a graduate of Amherst, won the National Book Award, the Pulitzer Prize, and the Edna St. Vincent Millay Award for his book, *Things of This World*. He has twice been a Guggenheim Fellow, and taught at Harvard before taking his current position at Wesleyan. Known for his fairly traditional stylistic and thematic patterns, he has been called "the new formalist" by some critics. His themes concern themselves with the power of the imagination to shape the world, and the battle between the actual and ideal worlds. His latest book, titled after a poem read at the lecture, is *Walking to Sleep*.

The Good Olde Days

Reprinted from past issues of the *Middlebury Campus*
November 26, 1913:

Thirty-eight men were present at the YMCA meeting Tuesday night Nov. 18. The subject was "Is Church Membership Necessary to a Life of Usefulness?" There were twelve speakers on the subject. Most of them seemed to think that church membership was not necessary to a life of usefulness. Toward the last of the meeting, it was voted that the president be asked to change the list of subjects for the meetings to others which should be of more general interest.

The second meeting of the Apollo Club was held in the Latin room Tuesday evening November 1. The program was by local talent and consisted for the first part in interesting papers by various club members. "Discussion of Classical references in the first page of the New York Times", "Blonde and Brunette in Roman Poetry", "The Suffragette in Ancient Rome", "The Passion of the Romans for the continuity of Life."

The second part of the program was the acting out of charades of Latin words. The third section of the program was in the form of refreshments. These

evenings of the Apollo Club are meeting with great success and are thoroughly enjoyed by all.

November 25, 1942

Dr. Kaiser put down the baby and lit his pipe reflectively. "I went into philosophy," he replied slowly. "because I found so many of the questions in English Literature that the literature didn't answer, that it wasn't the business of lit to answer. I majored in lit at Ohio Wesleyan, but I wasn't satisfied."

He himself had paved the way for my question. I had told him that *Campus* was thinking of a series of informal interviews of college professors. He laughed. "Aren't you assuming that professors are human?" he asked. Exactly, I thought, and the best way to prove they are is to find out how they came to be professors.

It was in Florence in the spring of 1937 that he met the girl who was to become Mrs. Kaiser. She had come to Italy on an art tour with a group of girls from England. They happened to stay at the same quiet villa in a suburb of the city. "It was one of those acquaintanceships that just grows, you know, without any formal introductions," he left fall, leaving the rest to my imagination while he refilled his pipe.

The Battle of the Choirs

By CATHY CONANT

Last Sunday afternoon, Mead Chapel was the battleground for the war between the great choirs: Hamilton, Kirkland, and Middlebury. Kirkland opened the contest with Friderici's "Cantate Domino" and the charge was answered by the Hamilton choir singing Hassler's "Gratias agimus tibi." Both pieces were executed with great warmth and control and the sound from both choirs was rich and deep.

Realizing that divided they could not stand against the powerful, though small, Middlebury Choir, Hamilton and Kirkland joined forces for the rest of the battle under the direction of James Fankhauser. Under this new strategy, which gave the Hamilton-Kirkland Choir 120 voices to Middlebury's 60, Hamilton-Kirkland attacked with Vulpus' "Cantate Domino". Again, the execution was full, powerful, and sensitively done.

Perhaps it was the psychological effect on this listener from seeing two rivals join forces, but the Hamilton-Kirkland Choir didn't seem to have the perfection of blend that arises from many months of working strictly together, as in Middlebury's case. The Middlebury Choir was definitely an entity whereas the Hamilton-Kirkland Choir was two halves, each complete in itself, imperfectly joined to make a whole that was very powerful and moving but somehow a little unconvincing.

After the Vulpus piece, the Middlebury Choir took the field with "Chantez gayement" by Sweelinck and "Alleluia, surrexit Dominus vere" by de Berchem. It was not a forceful counterattack. Entrances were pretty shaky and the Choir as a whole seemed nervous and insecure.

Encouraged by these signs of weakness from the competition, Hamilton-Kirkland came back with a very nice rendition of Brahms' Motet, "Schaffe in mir, Gott, ein rein Herz." The blend was better here and they sang with confidence, giving their performance greater movement and depth.

Middlebury valiantly attempted another attack with some very difficult music. Not being fully prepared to perform it, they weren't quite able to bring it off. The Choir is to be commended though for the dignity, nobility and courageousness with which they made the attempt. They began this attack with the Schumann Motet, "Komm, heil'ger Geist". The entrances consisted of the sound of spit crackling in the throats with no tone on the "k" of "Komm." This over pronunciation was very distracting and lended a hint of the ridiculous.

Then came the Dallapiccola piece, which was the most difficult work performed in the concert. The first

continued on p. 13

LETTER

Dear Rick,

The article about me in last week's *Campus* was perfectly straightforward, but very irrelevant and "so what", I thought. It occurred to me at the time that I was being set up, but I repressed that bit of paranoia until I saw the bulletin board for the Women's Union and there I am along with all the sexist symbols.

I must admit that my first reaction was anger, but this has turned to dismay. I am dismayed that to be happy and married is apparently viewed as sexist and bad. To be sure, women should not be made to feel guilty if they do not marry—but on the other hand, this should not be postulated as an unacceptable option for a woman. It seems to me that "the movement" should stress the evils of assigned roles by sex and race. The air should be for all people to be free and do whatever their interest and abilities lead them to.

I couldn't agree more that the sexual exploitation of advertising should be exposed and fought. I resent the implication contained in my pictorial juxtaposition on that display of exploitive advertising.

Sincerely,
Erica Wonnacott

Because of Thanksgiving vacation, the next issue of

The Middlebury Campus will be published on

Thursday, December 7th.



STRAUSS: Don Quixote, Op. 35; Waltzes from Der Rosenkavalier (Arr. Fritz Reiner). Antonio Janigro, cello; Milton Preves, viola; Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor. RCA Victor VICS-1561.

The tone poems of Richard Strauss occupy a rather unique position in music. The marvellously complex works were all written when Strauss was a young man. During his lifetime, Strauss, a highly respected conductor, was the supreme interpreter of his compositions.

Strauss, however, was very close to the next generation of conductors and passed on the "art" of conducting his music to men like Krauss, Reiner, Kleiber and Bohm (the only one still alive). These pupils and friends of Strauss became the undisputed interpreters of his music. Of these men, Fritz Reiner was the best known in the U. S. Reiner moulded the Chicago Symphony in the 1950's. A tyrant on the podium, he demanded (and got) nothing less than perfection. Reiner was the Strauss conductor in the U.S. until his death in 1963. RCA's re-issue of *Don Quixote* offers a fine opportunity to re-evaluate this performance.

Don Quixote is a large, complex work, but it is (with the exception of *Til Eulenspiegel*) the easiest to relate to. Unlike his other works, this piece deals with a very human being. Subtitled "Fantastic Variations on a Theme of knightly character," the tone poem has three sections: introduction, ten variations and a finale. In the introduction, we see Don Quixote transformed into the personification of chivalry. The variations are his adventures, the tenth of which is his defeat and return home. The finale portrays the Don's resignation and death.

Throughout the tone poem, Don Quixote is portrayed by a solo cello and his squire, Sancho Panza, by a solo viola. These two soloists must portray their characters with the subtlety of an actor on stage. The orchestra sets each scene, and these two soloists "play" their parts.

REVIEW

Strauss's Don Quixote

Reiner, of course, was the master of musical detail. In his reading of the tone poem, nothing ever seems left out. As would be expected, the performance is fast. However, it is not rushed — the pitch of it keeps climbing until the climax in the final variation. Reiner really seems at his best in the large orchestral passages — he is able to maintain the appearance of spontaneity.

The sound of the Chicago Symphony is, as always, amazing. There is not a weak section in the orchestra. In Variation 2, listen to the muted brass imitating the bleating sheep; the imitation is very convincing. Don Quixote's vigil in Variation 5 shows off the Chicago sheen. The large sound is rich, but not mushy. The violin, oboe, and horn solos are beyond perfection. The tambourine rhythm in Variation 6, the false Dulcinea, usually slopped over, is perfectly in place. The famous seventh variation, the ride through the air (the wind machine is lots of fun), builds up just enough tension and then lets us back down. Toward the end of the final variation, as the Don is returning home, Reiner magnificently re-iterates the tragedy in the contrasting motives of disillusionment with the former grandeur.

With all this going for it, what can be wrong with this recording? Basically, only one thing: the cello solo. I'm not saying that Antonio Janigro, a cellist of considerable renown, is bad. However, there is competition which is considerably better. I get the feeling that Janigro is playing the notes, but his heart is not really in it. The dialogue in Variation 3, between Don Quixote and Sancho, lacks that sense of crusty, self-confidence. In the finale, the Don's death is without any warmth. There is no final sense of beauty as the cello withers away.

Compare this with Munroe/Bernstein or Fournier/Karajan recordings. In either case, the cellist creates a really warm person. Munroe plays the most poignant death scene on record. He makes the listener feel truly for Don Quixote, although his Don never regrets anything he has done. The playing of the final breath is breathtaking — it just withers away into nothing. The same might be said of Pierre Fournier. Unfortunately, Fournier, one of the world's greatest cellists, seems to suffer from poor engineering (unusual for DGG). His tone seems a bit thin at times, often overwhelmed by Herbert and his Berlin boys. The cello seems set very far away from the microphones. Fournier, though, handles the cello as very few do.

If you want a *Don Quixote*, your choice boils down to Munroe/Bernstein or Janigro/Reiner. The soloists on the Bernstein album are, by far, superior. However good a Strauss conductor Bernstein is, he is still no match for Reiner. Bernstein has to work to play the music; Reiner is able to let it glow by itself. Despite good competition, Reiner still remains on top, especially considering the budget price. On the Victor re-issue, there is an added bonus: the waltzes from *Der Rosenkavalier*. Don't expect too much — I did and was rather disappointed. I had the impression that the waltzes never really get moving . . . maybe they don't belong outside the opera.

The sound on the entire record is remarkably good for RCA. A lot of echo in the first release has been removed. The record is, of course, a RCA "pancake platter" (Dynaflex) with its usual ills. Surface noise is typical. My record came with several slight scratches and pops.



Ricky
Strauss

HOW TO BEAT WINTER MADNESS: SPEND JANUARY AT ANOTHER SCHOOL

By MARION ADLER

Lincoln University, Berea College, Bucknell University, St. Olaf College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Case Western Reserve are all participating in this year's Winter Term Exchange Program with Middlebury.

Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney explained that Middlebury attempts to organize exchange programs with colleges which in some way differ from Middlebury, whether in student body, facilities, or outlook.

Lincoln University, located in Pennsylvania halfway between Philadelphia and Baltimore, was founded in 1854, "having as its original purpose that higher education of the Negro youth," states the 1963-64 catalogue.

Its "January Program", which lasts from January 8 to February 2 offers 75 projects or courses. Courses range from "Learn Swahili" to "Writing and Arranging Gospel Music" to "Practicum in Local History; Lincoln University Village" to "Topics in the Sociology of Deviance." Some courses have prerequisites but many do not.

The exchange program with Lincoln is on a one-to-one basis, so there is no cost for Middlebury students who wish to enroll.

Berea College is located in Berea, Kentucky. "To carry out its aim Berea College has determined that its resources should be devoted to the advancement of the people of the southern Appalachian Mountain Region and 80% of its students are chosen from this area," states the catalogue.

"...As an integral part of the educational program, each student is expected to perform some of the labor required in maintaining the institution, thus to gain an appreciation of the worth and dignity of all the labor needed in a common enterprise; to acquire some useful skill; and to develop a sense of responsibility for a specific task," it continues. Middlebury students will be expected to participate in Berea's labor program.

Berea's course offerings for its "Short Term" include "The Role of the Small Farmer in Your County," "The Mafia in American Society" and "Journalism for an Alternate Culture: Theory and Practice", a course which will examine underground and "alternate-culture" press, culminating in "the class production of a self-designed and organized publication."

Another course, "Cooperatives: Self-Determination in Appalachia", will require the class to organize a co-op using course fees of \$8 per student as capital shares.

Middlebury's exchange with Berea is also on a one-to-one basis, requiring no fees.

Bucknell University, "an independent, privately endowed, coeducational university devoted to the study of the liberal arts, the liberal sciences, business administration, and engineering," is located in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Bucknell's "January Program", from January 8 to February 2, will include courses such as "Introduction to Classical Archaeology", "Teleprocessing and the Telephone System," and "Improve Your Bridge Game."

A course which will involve off-campus travel is "Designing an Ideal College." The catalogue describes it by saying "Students will travel as a group to observe Franconia in New Hampshire, and Goddard in Vermont (innovative ideas), Hampshire in Massachusetts (new college related to an established base), Kirkland and Ithaca in New York (new architecture), and time permitting,

Middlebury, Amherst, Williams, Hamilton, Colgate, and Cornell."

The cost of the Bucknell exchange is a \$10 processing fee, \$50 room (if one is available), and \$55 for a meal contract.

St. Olaf College is located in Northfield, Minnesota. During the "January Interim", from January 4 to 31, "each student is expected to contribute a minimum of forty hours per week to research and other activities directly pertinent to the subject he is studying," says the catalogue.

An interdisciplinary course, entitled "Designing in Light" will involve "an exploration of light, emphasizing an appreciation for the creative use of the principles of light," to be taught by a member of the physics and home economics departments.

Another course St. Olaf is offering is "Personal Finance: Strategies for Financial Security." This course will "focus on four areas contributing to financial security...each student will be required to formulate a strategy for financial security consistent with his anticipated life style and objectives."

Other St. Olaf courses will be "The Mind of the Immigrant," "Anti-feminism in Literature," and "Morality and War." Middlebury students attending St. Olaf will pay a \$60 board fee.

The Dean of Students office has still not received the Winter Term catalogues from MIT and Case Western Reserve.

Any student interested in the exchange program should speak with Mr. McKinney as soon as possible.

soccer. . .

continued from p. 1

captain Carter. Along with hustling play by half-backs Muddy Waters and co-captain Andy Jackson, Midd's defense held opponents to an average .8 goals per game.

Looking back on the 1972 campaign, Lawson noted that some of the key factors that contributed to a winning season were, more depth to permit key personnel moves, strength up the middle, an extra year of experience, and more confidence as a result of early season wins.

Ranked fourth in New England behind National powers Harvard, Bridgeport, and Brown, the Panthers should be assured a berth and top-sees in the newly initiated Eastern College Athletic Conference tournaments scheduled for November 18 and 19. Two games, at a yet to be named location, are set for that Saturday and the winners of those meet Sunday in the title game.

Although the Panthers had their finest season ever, they face some problems between now and tournament time. Having finished their campaign earlier than some of the other teams, they will have to battle more than two weeks of inactivity and the Vermont weather to stay in condition.

Win, lose, or draw at the tournament this Thanksgiving, Lawson and assistant coach Gary Hindley should be smiling, never-the-less. Of the 24 man roster, only four are graduating seniors and this year's squad will be back almost intact for next year's season.

"It's the kind of season you don't dare dream about beforehand," mused Lawson after the final victory. However, for Lawson, Hindley and a persistent group of athletes, a dream did become reality.

music program...

continued from p. 2

of administration required in providing highly qualified instructors. Several of the teachers come relatively long distances to Middlebury and are required to give up working at other institutions in order to teach students here.

For example, the college arranged for Jack Glick, a professional viola player, to travel from Burlington to Middlebury eight times each term, solely to give students the opportunity of studying violin or viola with a qualified instructor. If this service were not provided by the school, any student desiring private instruction would be forced not only to find a teacher with the necessary abilities, but also to provide his own transportation to and from the lesson.

The applied music instruction program has been vastly improved over the past four years. Individual lessons were available to students only in voice, piano and organ four years ago, and the number of teachers was not sufficient to provide lessons for all the students who requested instruction. Due to student demands, violin, viola, guitar, recorder, flute and general woodwind instruction have become available through the college over the past three years. Additional piano and voice teachers were also found.

Regardless of the quality of the program, however, many students feel that the additional fee places an unfair financial burden upon music majors. Although instruction in applied music is not explicitly required, music majors are "encouraged to continue their studies in applied music as much as possible," according to Dr. Fanning.

Under the present rules of the college, students taking applied music lessons for an independent or senior project, with credit toward graduation, are required, in effect, to pay twice for one credit. They must pay the regular tuition cost for one course in addition to the \$105.00 fee. College policy states that credit for a course can be given only by a full-time faculty member. The teachers in the applied music program are termed "assistants in instruction" and may only advise a full-time faculty member as to what grade the student should receive for the course, even though the faculty member may be in no way involved in the lessons.

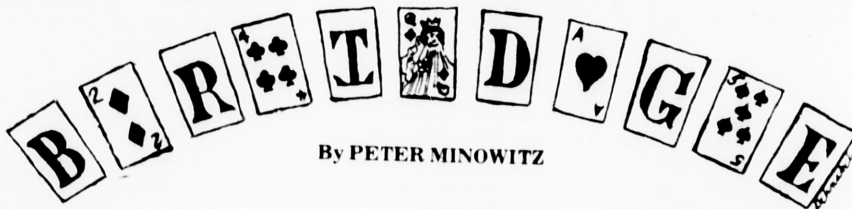
Through a school-sponsored fund, the music department awards six scholarships each term for half the cost of the lessons. The recipients of these funds "are selected on the basis of their seriousness toward music and their financial need," in the words of Dr. Fanning. In proportion to the number of students involved in the program, however, the fund is very small; approximately one hundred students are taking private instruction this term. There can be little doubt that more students would be using this opportunity to improve their musical skills if the program were less expensive, or more scholarship funds made available.

Last year, Middlebury's music majors decided to begin an additional fund for music lessons by giving a bake sale. Completely student-conceived and student-run, under the direction of Kathy Woson, the project began as a joke, and yet ended up earning over fifty dollars.

Using the funds raised last year, this year's music majors, led by Mary Lou Wooster, raised \$170.00 in presenting the film, "The Pit and the Pendulum" to students in Dana Auditorium. The amount raised by two projects already exceeds more than half of the fund provided by the college each term. As Dr. Fanning observed, "The spirit of the kids is marvelous."

The group of music majors is planning to give another film next semester if possible. The funds are to be contributed to the music department solely for the purpose of helping students unable to pay the fee for the applied music lessons. These projects are, in the words of one student, "just our way of saying that it is not fair that students should have to pay such a large fee in addition to a tuition charge. We feel that our tuition should entitle us to some type of discount on the lessons at least, and are doing all we can to change the situation."

Perhaps their efforts are not in vain. As Dr. Fanning stated, "The entire program of applied music is constantly under evaluation, and quite possibly there will be a change in the future. The whole idea of the cost of sustaining the program would have to be budgeted in advance, and the entire structure re-evaluated. The implications of the change would be quite large."



By PETER MINOWITZ

After South opens one no-trump, North responds two clubs, which is the Stayman Convention. This asks South to bid a four-card major if he has one. South's two-diamond call is the negative response, denying a four-card major. The Stayman bidder usually promises eight or more points and at least one major suit. If South had responded two spades, North would have raised to four. As it was, North bid three no-trump.

After South wins West's opening club lead in his hand, he counts eight top winners: two spades, three diamonds, and three clubs. Although South has chances to develop an extra trick in all four suits, the diamond suit offers the best prospects. However, if South merely played off the ace, king, and queen of diamonds, he would have to concede a diamond trick to East (or abandon the suit). If East gets on lead, he will play the heart queen and South will lose five heart tricks and go down. To insure his contract, South makes an avoidance play, by leading a diamond to the king in dummy and then finessing against the jack by letting dummy's nine ride. Even if this lost to West, South would still be safe: West can't play hearts without giving South a heart trick, and South would still be able to make four diamond tricks.

Although South's play of the diamond suit would cost him an overtrick (and 30 points) if the jack lay doubleton or

NORTH			
♠	K 7 5 2		
♥	6 4 3		
♦	K 9		
♣	A Q 7 3		
WEST			
♠	Q 10 3		
♥	A 10 5		
♦	6 2		
♣	J 10 9 8 6		
EAST			
♠	J 9 6		
♥	Q J 9 7 2		
♦	J 7 5 4		
♣	4		
SOUTH			
♠	A 8 4		
♥	K 8		
♦	A Q 10 8 3		
♣	K 5 2		
Vulnerable: BOTH			
Dealer: SOUTH			
THE BIDDING:			
SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1 NT	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	3 NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		
Opening lead: Jack of clubs			

tripleton with West or the ace of hearts was with East, the 620 points he earns for making game and rubber tempt him to play safe for his contract.

ACTION speaks louder than words



By LINDA LAURSEN

The kind of idealism the Peace Corps and VISTA programs rely on is strong at Middlebury, judging from the stream of students visiting the Placement Office last week to discuss the programs with two representatives. "I have a chance to learn wood-working this summer" or "I'll have my teaching certificate" they told the representatives, who answered "Great!" and referred them to special areas each might be interested in.

The representatives were both enthusiastic about the programs of ACTION, a federal agency established in 1971, which combines Peace Corps aid in foreign countries and other federal volunteer programs such as VISTA tackling problems at home. Samuel Nyambi, of Bamenda, Camaroon, the assistant director of the Peace Corps in Camaroon, is in charge of coordinating Peace Corps activities with the various ministries of his government. Three years ago, the Peace Corps introduced a policy of "bi-nationalism", inviting "host country nationals" like Samuel to assist in the recruiting, selection, training and administration aspects of the program.

Influenced by Peace Corps Volunteers Teaching in High School

Samuel learned of the Peace Corps through volunteers teaching at his high school. After he graduated from college with a degree in Economics, he decided to begin working with the Peace Corps and will continue to do so "as long as possible", finding personal satisfaction and challenge in the work. Peace Corps is "people-to-people on the basic levels—both human and material." He notes that most of his countrymen don't recognize Peace Corps volunteers as such but as individual Americans whom they learn to respect. The Peace Corps volunteer gives "an objective, balanced and realistic picture of America, more so than a diplomat or businessman" because the volunteer is forced to relate to the people, open up and be flexible.

He finds that visiting the United States has changed the rosy picture he had of the country. Now, he realizes that the United States, like any other country, has its own problems, its own good and bad sides. He has met many former Peace Corps volunteers, some of whom are exploring ways to get back to Camaroon.

Doing Something Constructive

Kathy Rick, 25, is just back from two years of teaching English literature and physical education at a secondary girls' school in Kenya. It was her childhood dream to join the Peace Corps, and after

receiving her degree in Sociology from Cornell, she wanted to "do something constructive" other than studying and in another part of the world.

Kathy began her program with twelve weeks of training. First, there were four weeks of intensive language classes in Swahili, seminars and discussions on education and African culture. Then followed a week of training in teaching techniques and four weeks of practice teaching and living in a community in North Carolina. Finally the last three weeks of the training program included more language training and final orientation classes. Now, she notes, such training tends to take place in the foreign country.

When she arrived in Kenya, Kathy found herself much appreciated. The school didn't have enough money to afford another teacher and the parents were already paying a great deal to send their children to school. She was invited into their homes and always felt that people "got to know you first, then judged you." She was left to work on her own with the school, as the Peace Corps encourages volunteers to "think for themselves as employees of the ministry of the country." There were over 300 volunteers in Kenya, but she met only about a third of them.

Volunteers were discouraged from engaging in political activities in the countries where they were working. The application process screens out those who have been involved in intelligence organizations or related civil or military activities. They may not serve until ten years have elapsed.

Not Exotic

Kathy's only problem was "finding myself in an isolated community", but after she was settled, used to the schedule and knew what was expected of her by the school, "time flew." The experience was educative. "In the back of one's mind, it sounds exotic to go to a foreign land, but one finds out it isn't as different as one thought. One finds out the stereotypes aren't true." For that matter, she feels that volunteers in VISTA can land in a culture that is just as different, such as among the Indians of Spanish-speaking Americans. The ghetto can be a surprise for someone from the country and a rural community for the city bred.

Most volunteers who choose Peace Corps over VISTA, Kathy feels, do so because of the lure of the exotic, which really should not be a determining factor. Neither should one choose VISTA instead of the Peace Corps because of the language. She didn't need Swahili for her work, and her knowledge of it was sufficient for other purposes.

After finishing her stint, Kathy traveled through Asia visiting other volunteers. She became "especially enthusiastic" about what the Peace Corps offers to both the country and the volunteer. "Americans have a lot to learn by going abroad and working with other cultures." That's one of the reasons why she decided to become a recruiter.

Kathy and Samuel estimate that 40,000 applications are made each year to the Peace Corps, established in 1961. 8,500 are accepted each year and serve for two years after 12 to 14 weeks of training. VISTA, the other program for which they are recruiting, is a corps of volunteers established in 1964 by the Office of Economic Opportunity to alleviate poverty in the United States. 4,000 volunteers serve each year after 3 to 5 weeks of training.

Liberal Arts Graduates Needed

Volunteers for both programs must be citizens of the United States, over 18 years of age, and usually must have a college degree, unless they have some special skill, especially agricultural or technical training. Earlier it was even difficult for a liberal arts graduate to be accepted. Now, the trend is towards acceptance of especially math, science, French, Spanish and English majors. Seniors interested are advised to apply as soon as possible, for applications for September are finalized in June and July, after several months of processing. If anyone wishes to apply to both programs, only one application is necessary as they both come under the ACTION agency.

Volunteers in the Peace Corps can become involved in such programs as education, nursing, agriculture, business, construction, urban planning, athletics. VISTA needs teachers, businessmen, lawyers, social workers, recreation leaders, nurses, community leaders and planners. Working in these programs not only educates volunteers and gives them the satisfaction Kathy and Samuel attest to, but also gives valuable practical experience. Teaching in the Peace Corps can fulfill the practice teaching requirement toward certification. Two years of Peace Corps work is equivalent to one year of social work. Peace Corps service is a prerequisite for some graduate courses in International Economics, and for those applying to graduate school in a field related to their activities, it indicates a seriousness of purpose. The Peace Corps has an office which offers career information to returning volunteers.

Those interested in either of these programs may write to Kathy Rick or Samuel Nyambi at Room 1405, John W. McCormack Building, Boston, Mass. 02109.



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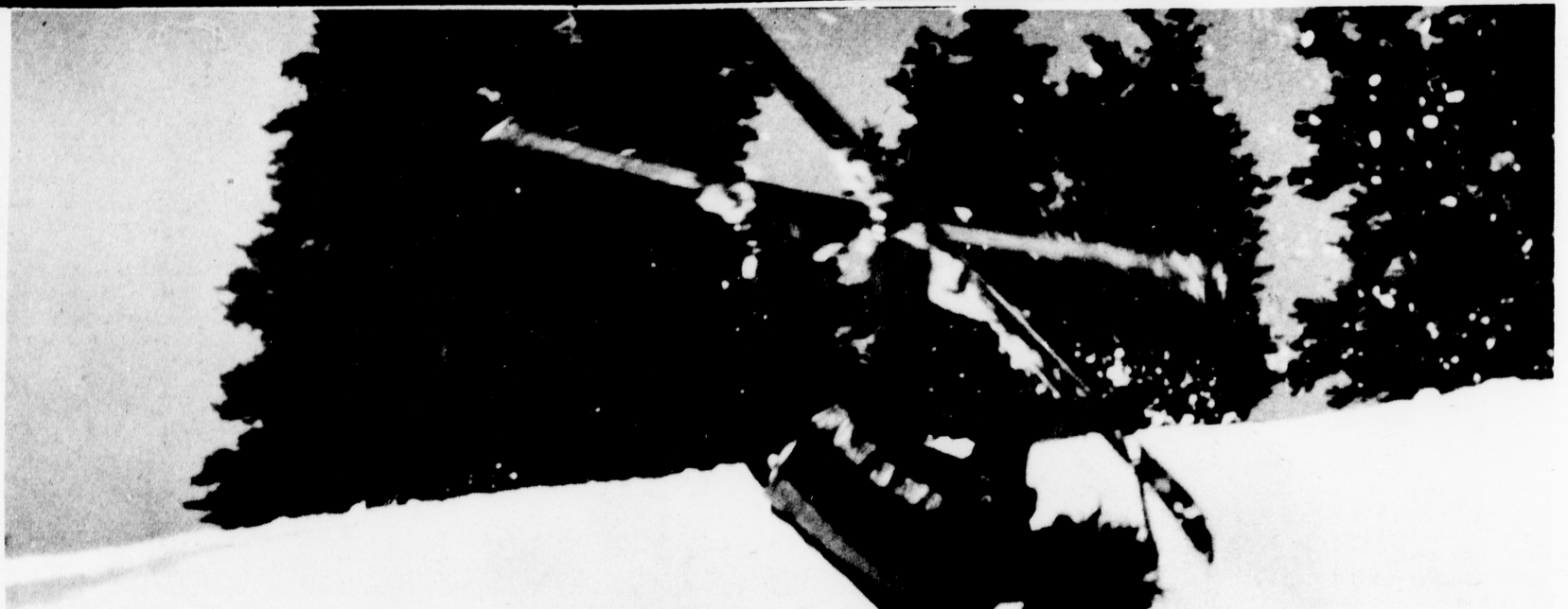
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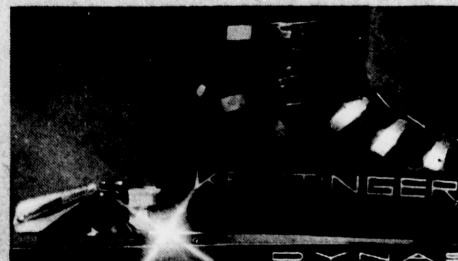


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1



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5

SKIING: another winner with Bower

By TIM KATZMAN

As the college community pensively awaits the snow, I would venture a guess that no one is more anxious to see the white stuff than John Bower.

Bower, head skiing coach here at Middlebury, is busily preparing his Alpine and Nordic squads for the defense of their third consecutive Eastern Championship.

Although overall team depth could turn into a rather sticky wicket for Bower, he seemed optimistic about his skier's upcoming campaign. Bower commented, "We have to work hard, and will do well to hang on to the Eastern Championship. We have the horses," continued Bower, "but only limited depth."

Granted, Bower has lost some exceptional athletes — Joe McNulty (Olympic cross-country man) and Bruce McLaughry (a strong jumper) have left, and leave rather large ski-boots to be filled.

Bower sized up the team as a whole along the following lines:

With the exception of Jamie Knowlton, the Alpine team is virtually the same as last season's. Heading the group will be Jim Vandergrift, ('73), Pittsfield, Mass.; Cully Erdman, ('73), East Dorset, Vt.; Peter Kailey, ('73), Bethel, Me.; Peter Ord, ('75), Palmerton, Pa.; and Jim Levins, ('75), Shokan, N.Y.

In addition to these five, Bower will be looking to three promising freshmen to help bolster the Alpiners: Tim Fisher, South Conway, N.H., John Giebank, Bozeman, Mont., and Tim Owen, from Billings, Mont. Both Giebank and Owen had brothers who skied well for Bower. However, the head ski mentor feels that both freshman will in all likelihood "turn out better than their brothers."

The Nordic contingent, as Bower subtly put it, is a "little hurting." The jumpers will be led by Hugh Barber, ('73), from Brattleboro, Dave Lantz, a junior - Newport, N.H. (a combination jumper

and cross-country performer), and a "questionable" John Guest, class of '74, from Hanover, New Hampshire. Bower is banking on frosh Tom Fulton ("a capable jumper") to "fill the gap left by McLaughry." Sort of a large "gap" I should think.

The cross-country team will be filled by Gary Johnson, a senior from New Britain, Conn., Lantz, and as of yet, an undetermined third man. Bower hinted at either Colyn Case or Bill Kitson (both freshmen) as being the probable third.

Again, for the umpteenth time, Middlebury's stiffest competition will come from Dartmouth and U.V.M. These two schools will be the chief obstacles in Midd's path to retaining their eastern supremacy.

When asked about the NCAA Championships (in which Midd placed third last March), Bower brushed them aside as "secondary" to the Easterns. The coach pointed out "that there is an every-growing disparity "between the skiing programs of the eastern and western colleges and universities. This "disparity" Bower stated, is an educational one.

"The western schools go out and 'buy' skiers," asserted Bower. "The coaches are going more and more to Norway to find both Alpine and Nordic competitors to fill their rosters. The boys often receive full rides. Whereas at most eastern schools (e.g., Middlebury, Dartmouth), the kids have to qualify academically first and ski second." Bower was quick to add, that this policy is certainly not true for all western or eastern schools — but that it is beginning to take on trendlike and "ever-widening" proportions.

Even with the problems of depth, "inferior" recruiting techniques and as of November 12, precious little snow, the skiers look formidable. John Bower was a winning athlete and has made it a habit of coaching and developing winners. This season should be no exception to that pattern.

Swimmers Capture All But Three

By LUCIA SOLORIZANO

The Middlebury Women's Swim Team opened its season Thursday, November 9, with a victory over Plattsburgh and Russell Sage at the Univ. of New York, Plattsburgh.

The team took first in all but two swimming events and the diving, and in these received second and third, and second respectively.

With Middlebury leading the scoring with an overall total of 115 points, Russell Sage placed second with 78 points, and Plattsburgh, third with 36.

The tri-meet marked the beginning for Middlebury of a series of repeat dual meets with both Russell Sage and Plattsburgh, besides meets with several other women's teams in the area.

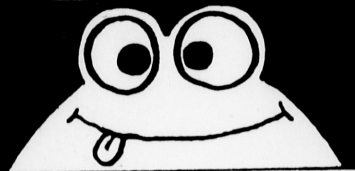
Saturday, November 18, the team hopes to repeat its strong performance when it duels long time rival UVM, 1:30 p.m. at UVM. In past years, UVM has proved to be Middlebury's toughest competitor, yet this could very well be the year for a Middlebury victory.

The following are the results of Thursday's tri-meet, for the Middlebury swimmers only. Scoring for individual events is 6-4-3-2-1-0. For relays, in which each team is allowed to enter only one official team, the scoring is 8-4-0.

Team members who competed are: '73-Laura Fuller, Cathy Norton, Candace Ware (capt.); '74-Susanne Fairclough, Martha Lhamon; '75-Sally Ferris, Betty Folino, Lucia Solorzano; '76-Leslie Klein, Nancy Looms, Roz Walrath and Kathie White.

- 400 yard Individual Medley Relay:.....1st place, Middlebury team of-L. Solorzano, K. White, C. Norton, S. Ferris. (backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, freestyle)
- 200 yd. Freestyle:.....1st, C. Ware; 4th, B. Folino.
- 100 yd. Individual Medley:.....1st, K. White; 4th, M. Lhamon.
- 50 yd. Backstroke:.....1st, L. Fuller; 3rd, L. Klein.
- 50 yd. Breaststroke:.....1st, C. Ware; 3rd, N. Looms.
- 50 yd. Freestyle:.....2nd, L. Fuller; 3rd, L. Klein.
- 50 yd. Butterfly:.....1st, C. Norton; 3rd, S. Ferris.
- 1 Meter Diving:.....2nd, R. Walrath.
- 100 yd. Backstroke:.....1st, L. Solorzano; 5th M. Lhamon.
- 100 yd. Butterfly:.....1st, L. Fuller; 2nd, C. Norton.
- 100 yd. Freestyle:.....1st, S. Fairclough; 2nd, S. Ferris.
- 100 yd. Breaststroke:.....1st, K. White; 2nd, C. Ware.
- 200 yd. Individual Medley:.....2nd, L. Solorzano; 3rd, S. Ferris.
- 200 yd. Freestyle Relay:.....1st, team of-L. Klein, S. Fairclough, L. Fuller, K. White.

WRMC-FM will go the off the air for Thanksgiving vacation at 12:00 Noon tomorrow, Friday, November 17th, and will resume broadcasting on November 27th with the 6:55 A.M. newscast.



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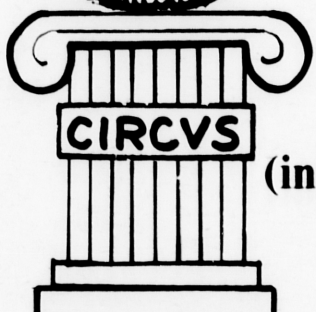
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The Whole Front End

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the battle of the choirs -- member reactions...

continued from p. 7

part "Il coro delle malmariate" went fairly well. The second part "Il coro dei malmogliati" was decidedly shaky. The Choir lost the tonality of the middle which was hardly noticeable as the piece was very atonal to begin with. By some miracle, however, they arrived at a common key and proceeded to the end of the piece where there are some very strange and interesting vocal effects. For instance, the Choir all together swoops from note to note, giving the effects of a record running down. The result was very amusing but it was not evident that the piece was meant to be amusing until the Choir got to this part. There was a lack of consistency in the presentation; it was unclear as to how the piece was meant to be received.

The final piece was an attempt at a truce as the Choirs joined voices on Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Let thy hand be strengthened". The combination of the organ, the cellos and basses in the orchestra, and the men's voices made the bass overpowering on this piece and the huge number of singers made control and precision difficult. Considering the overcrowded performance conditions and the small amount of time with which the piece was put together, it came off quite well. On an objective level, it lacked direction and excitement and was mostly just loud. Basically, there were too many people; the piece was disappointing.

In spite of the flaws, it was a highly enjoyable concert. The music which the Hamilton-Kirkland Choirs performed was simpler, but the performance was more polished and the music was easier to listen to and appreciate. The Middlebury Choir had a better blend and their musical aims were higher but their

performance was not up to its usual high standard. If all the Choirs had been able to relax and have fun, the concert would have come across more as a workshop than as a deadly competition, the workshop idea being closer to the original intention. Although hardly a finished performance the undercurrent of competition and the high quality of all the Choirs made for an exciting concert.

A Collage of Opinions On Singing With The Hamilton-Kirkland Choir

By MIDDLEBURY CHOIR MEMBERS

"I loved the Prin cookies."

"I thought it was a good experience musically — we do not have enough contact with other college choirs since on tour we perform mainly for Middlebury alumni — but I didn't feel there was enough time to get to know them, and the choirs kept pretty much to themselves."

"It was great singing with 179 other voices! I wish we had sung more together."

"I dreaded the weekend because I had mountains of work and because we were not ready to perform; I felt that it might end up to be a competition between the two choirs rather than a constructive experience. As it turned out, it was a valuable experience, especially seeing how another conductor works in rehearsal."

"I definitely think we should do it again with another school, but when we are more prepared and there aren't so many people in their choir. I hated being so squished that if I took a deep breath I would knock someone over!"

"I was ashamed of Middlebury Choir's lack of enthusiasm for the weekend and half-hearted hospitality. Very few Middlebury choir people showed up for the party we gave them Saturday night."

"I think we gained a lot from having them come. They had performed one of the pieces we sang, and it was exhilarating for Dr. Fanning (and us) to have Fankhauser conduct that piece for us during rehearsal. I think we got some good ideas. At the same time, I think they liked having Dr. Fanning conduct their Brahms motet."

"The rehearsals were fun but the concert was hot, cramped, and we couldn't hear other parts so we were nervous and timid. I think the concert was enjoyable for the audience but certainly our choir didn't meet our tour standards — I would rather sing with another choir in the Spring when we really know the music."

"It was good for us to see strict discipline in another choir. We have been increasingly lax lately (lots of cuts and late to rehearsal) and I think we need to clamp down."

"I say Bravo for Middlebury since we finally made contact with another college choir. We need the exposure to other choirs (maybe to deflate our ego a bit?) and I hope this experience is repeated."

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the middlebury campus

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Are you fed up with the ad board? Does it take you hours to find what you are looking for and then you find that you don't have a pencil to copy it down? Are you staying here on weekends because no one can find your ad amidst the rubble of the Ride Board? Are you desperately trying to sell that old clutter? Do you want to wish your buddies a fantastic birthday? Are you secretly yearning to send cryptic messages? Well, if this sounds like you, then use the **Campus Want Ads**. For one quarter you can let the world know!

Just write out your message (25 words or less), put it in an envelope with 25 cents, send it to **Campus Want Ads** (via the campus mail, Box 1148), and watch for the results!

NEEDED: well endowed China-born stud, well versed in AC/DC Soviet perversities; aesthetic sophistication not vital, but must be conversant in several tongues. Contact: P. Galore and Joshua, Box 690.

Are your Saturday nights too, too deja vu? Try a little change. Get into **BINGO** at the Bristol Center, 12 Main St. Bristol, the social affiliate of the Co-op grocery run by and for low income people of Addison County. Buy cards, rub elbows, win cash or goods, chat, get acquainted. Even if you lose you help pay the rent of the Center. From 8:00 pm every Saturday night. Yeh, "Sixty-six under 0 and away we go!"

WANTED: a room off-campus, for one girl preferably with kitchen facilities. For Winter and Spring semesters. Contact: Jane at Room 121, 388-9327 or C1171.

COLD? Three fur coats for sale.
1. Persian lamb, fingertip length, newly lined in orange taffeta.
2. Beaver (?) midi length, big collar.
3. Brown wool with large fur collar and cuffs. Good and ugly! Don't freeze. Contact Jamie, C1223, or 388-7463. \$7.00 each coat.

JOB: Opening for a "Saturday Cook" at ASP — Male or Female — involves preparation of lunch, dinner and clean-up. Good pay — not much work. Contact Timmy Etchells, C748, Dave Minot C1461 or 388-9334.

WANTED—More freaky imitations from fabulous Howard. We love them. Can you do a pair of amorous seals? Bald eagle was wild. Your fans S & K from Berkeley (Calif.)

D.M.A. - Don't forget Shiloh's B-day Nov. 23 and have a Happy Thanksgiving. With you, always a step closer. S.L.W.

FOR SALE: Minolta A5 35mm camera. Rokkor F 2.8 lens, with case and instruction booklet. Asking \$60. Contact Jamie, box C1223 or 388-7463.

FOUND: Sterling silver ring with turquoise stone. Bird on either side of stone. May be claimed in Room 532, Science Center.

FOR SALE: Girl's three-speed Raleigh bicycle. Good condition. Asking \$25.00, but I'm willing to negotiate. Contact: Debba, Pearsons 4, C1347.

1275

'B' Football romps over Dartmouth for Undefeated year

By JOHN DOHERTY

A talented freshman squad closed out an undefeated season November 3rd, with a 35-7 romp over the Dartmouth freshman "B" team.

Paul Pritchard led off the scoring in the first quarter, capping a drive with a one yard pass to halfback "Reb" Chanler. Chanler then kicked the first of his five PAT's of the day, for a 7-0 lead.

Dartmouth, however, made it 7-7 on its only score of the game early in the second quarter with a throwback pass that covered 40 yards.

The Cubs' defense soon forced one of Dartmouth's numerous turnovers of the day, and Pritchard capitalized with a 20 yard scoring pass to John Germanow. He followed up on the opportunity with a 28 yard pass to Jeff Ross to give Middlebury a 21-7 halftime lead.

The Panther defensive squad dominated Dartmouth in the second half, shutting them out while setting up scores

for their teammates. Interceptions by Kuharich, Fraiser, and Woodson, and fumble recoveries by Prince, Graham, and Coolis were used well by the offense throughout the day, though poor conditions prevented more of them from being converted into scores.

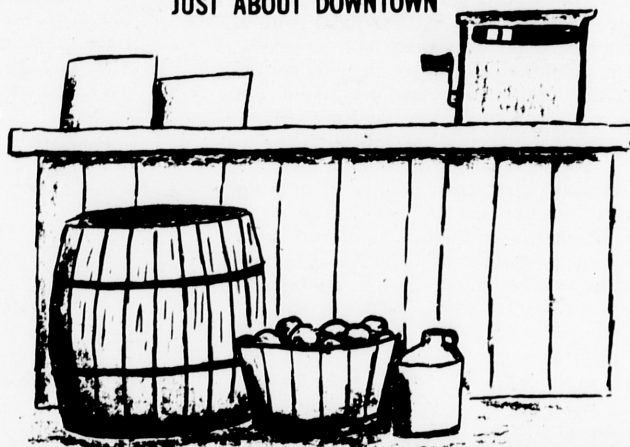
QB Jack Leary did take advantage of a blocked punt by Will Graham in the fourth quarter, when he found Chandler for a 36 yard scoring pass. He finished up the day with a spectacular 52 yard bomb to Andrew Maclean on a fly pattern for the 35-7 final.

Coach Steve NiNapoli credited the defense with a fine game, with particular praise for tackle Wat Roy. He also predicted that the frosh would integrate well into the varsity, citing the "tremendous development" that was allowed by a numerically small squad.

Finally, when asked how the first-time coaching experience had agreed with him, the old grad relied, "I loved it, as I'm sure coach Doug Arnot did too."

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solzhenitsyn. . .

continued from p. 5

when the retreat began. For the Russians, the battle was an unqualified disaster.

Solzhenitsyn sets about mercilessly analyzing the reasons for the rout. As noted before, it was not the common soldiers who failed; they fought with great courage. Besides incompetent generalship, he finds it is the lack of preparation which had the greatest effect. The Russian armies were rushed into an advance at half-strength, mostly to please the French, who were impatient for the Russians to attack on the eastern front. The food supply, communications system, and artillery were all woefully inadequate, and the lack of telegraph lines or trained cryptographers forced them to send uncoded messages by wireless: "The Germans probably wouldn't intercept them—surely they couldn't stay awake listening all night." All major Russian orders for the battle were known to the Germans; but at first they refused to believe their good fortune.

Against this awesome disorganization, the Russians can only make a virtue out of their hardships: as a general rides by a corps of infantry, he says, "The Germans can go by train if they like, but we Russians are tough—we can travel on our own two feet and still beat 'em! Isn't that right, lads?" And they shouted back at him: "Right, sir!" Yet after this welter of detail and analysis, the most memorable scene of the battle does not involve strategic plans at all. It is the retreat of a small band led by the ubiquitous Vorotnysev.

Starting off with only his peasant orderly, Blagodaryov, he soon picks up other stragglers, and finally a group, the remnants of a platoon, carrying their wounded lieutenant and dead captain back to Russia. The exhausted and starving group struggles along until Vorotnysev realizes that they can no longer afford to carry a dead body any longer. Then, on a quiet hill in the forest, unmarked by war and with the sounds of battle far distant, they bury the captain while Blagodaryov recites the burial service. "And soaring higher than the sun, higher than the sky, directly to the throne of the All-High, from fourteen

men's voices the familiar chant arose, not in supplication but in sacrificial offering, in renunciation: 'To Thee, O Lord...' " Then all is over.

The military events decidedly overshadow the civilian portions of the story. Proportion within this volume (which cannot actually be expected) may be lacking, but this side is not insignificant. It serves to introduce some of the families who will evidently have a larger part later. Two scenes stand out: one at a university, which is as yet almost totally unaffected by the war, and a cafe where Varsonofiev, a man of philosophical bent, talks with two young recruits. In the latter, Varsonofiev serves as a mouthpiece for some of Solzhenitsyn's ideas. He asks some searching questions about the boys' beliefs, and they expect him to disapprove their joining the army. Instead, he concludes (and it is probably Solzhenitsyn's conclusion); "When the trumpet sounds, a man must be a man, even if merely for his own self-respect. This too, is somethink inscrutable. For some reason it is important that Russia's backbone not be broken. And for that, young men must go to war."

Narrative Techniques

In order to avoid the impression of an omniscient third-person narrator towering over the events being described, Solzhenitsyn uses various techniques in achieving variety.

Impressions are partially filtered by Colonel Vorotnysev, but other devices are used: government documents, peasant proverbs, "screen" episodes (where the action is seen as if by a movie camera), and excerpts from contemporary Russian newspapers. This last mentioned technique is perhaps the most effective; it mixes the trivia of advertisement with patriotic appeals and misguidedly optimistic editorials, which, retrospectively, are pathetically ironic.

The author himself sometimes narrates in the first person, directly questioning the reader about the situation. Solzhenitsyn certainly achieves a sense of divergent viewpoints, but the sense of narrative

perspective is sometimes lost when he seems to be lecturing the generals. But this is minor compared to his success with the rest of the narrative.

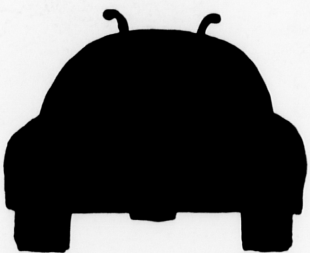
Integration between various parts of the books sometimes appears missing during a reading of the book, yet one's final impression is not that at all. Since a large cast of characters must be handled over an extremely large physical area, "gaps" are bound to appear, where someone seems to have been forgotten and the course of the battle is not entirely clear. Transitions between chapters are bound to be abrupt when the focus is constantly being shifted, but on the whole the book is remarkably unified. Even when the relevance of a particular scene appears questionable, it eventually fits into the general plan. Again, the difference between the novel and history is pointed out: the former must have a purpose, while, in Solzhenitsyn's view, the latter sometimes has none.

A Moderate Amidst Extremism

It may be too early to draw a conclusion, but a definite political view appears to emerge from the first part of Solzhenitsyn's historical work. It is moderate in a country where extremism rules. The towering sense of the injustice of Russian history is expressed by the engineer, Ilya Isakovich: "On one side—the Black Hundreds; on the other—the Red Hundreds! And in the middle—he formed his hands into the shape of a ship's keel—a dozen people who want to pass through to get on with a job of work! Impossible!" He opened his hands and clapped them together. "They are crushed—flattened!"

Solzhenitsyn, too, is very much caught in the middle. He has received many tributes for his courage in the face of almost total opposition in his own beloved country; but he deserves at least one more. Constantly harrassed by the Soviet government, by the writer's union, and by a misinformed public, he works on, trying to write with honesty and originality—in Russia an almost impossible task. One hopes he is granted enough life, health, and liberty to finish his great work, and not become, like so many of his fellow writers, yet another martyr for the cause of human freedom.

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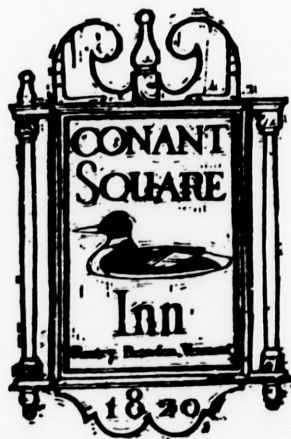
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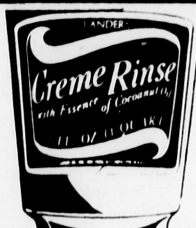
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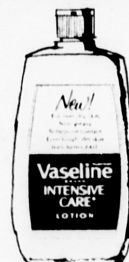
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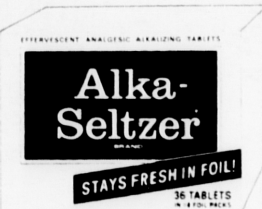
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